

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

"A FOND DREAM of the Cæsars," says a contemporary, "is likely before many years to be realised by a disciple of Baron de Lesseps, and a new harbour to be opened on the Mediterranean. The Italian Government are seriously considering a plan for converting Rome into a sea-port by means of a ship-canal." A fond dream of the Cæsars! and they said Cæsars could not dream of a ship-canal, though they erected some of the largest aqueducts known to exist!

THE DIFFERENCE between Germany and Spain is to be settled by arbitration, but still there is something in the following statistics with regard to the nominal strength of the navies of the two countries which will be read with interest. Germany has 13 first-class ironclads, with 147 guns and 5,990 men; 14 ironclad gunboats, each armed with a revolving Krupp gun, and a crew of 76 men; eight cruising frigates, armed with 23 guns and carrying 3,200 men; 10 cruisers, with 99 guns and 2,700 men; four cruisers, with 22 guns and 484 men; four gunboats, with 12 guns, 350 men; eight despatch boats, with 18 guns and 800 men; nine training ships, with 78 guns and 1,050 men; two transports, 11 coasters, 11 lightships, and a great number of torpedo ships, of which no fewer than 30 are capable of taking the open sea. As against this fleet, Spain cannot oppose, even on paper, more than five first class ironclads, with 62 guns; four first-class wooden frigates, with 97 guns; six first-class cruisers, with 48 guns; four second-class wooden frigates, with 99 guns; five second-class cruisers, with 15 guns; seven steam corvettes, with 26 guns; three despatch boats, with nine guns; two third-class cruisers, with six guns; 18 steamers, with 53 guns; one transport, with two guns; 10 second-class gunboats, each with one gun; 42 third-class gunboats, of which 10 are armed with two and the rest with one gun; 11 sloops each armed with one gun; four torpedo ships, one steam tug, with two guns; four sailing vessels, with 33 guns; and five pontoons.

SO MUCH irritation has been caused in Russian official circles by A. Stepniak's articles in the *Times* that the question of prohibiting the circulation of the paper in the Russian empire is under discussion. But will Russia dare to do so? There are some things which even a Czar might not attempt. It is cheaper to influence the paper.

THE QUESTION raised in the case of Mr. Fox, Assistant Engineer, who was recently sentenced to one month's imprisonment by Justices Harridas and Wedderburn, as to whether the Appeal Court has power to set aside an order it has made, on being satisfied it is illegal, came on for argument on the 28th ultimo before a full bench of four Judges. The Court held that it does not possess such power.

ACCORDING to the Gaerman Pedagogic Magazine died lately in Swabia a School master, who for one-and-fifty years had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average inferred by means of recorded observations one of the ushers has calculated that in the course of his exertions he had given 911,500 canings, 124,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 136,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 22,700 tasks to get by heart. It was further calculated that he had made 700 boys stand on peas, 600 kneel on a sharp edge of wood, 5000 wear the fool's-cap, and 1,700 hold the rod. He was an incarnation of the Black One!

M. PASTEUR intends to organise a service by means of which it will be possible to prevent madness in animals. He is said to have discovered a sure preventive against this terrible malady. Of course the remedy is an inoculation. If all the fads become fashionable life, we fancy, will be one unbroken course of inoculation.

THE LONDON Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has lately issued its first annual Report. The Society was formed at a meeting at the Mansion House last July twelve months, and one of its first duties was to establish a shelter for ill-treated children. This institution was opened in Harpurstreet, Bloomsbury, by the Lord Mayor in

October last. The first Report is therefore of only nine months' work. The shelter is not a home, but is exactly what its name indicates. Ill-used children are taken there till their cases can be disposed of. In this way 779 night's lodgings have been given in it in ten months and 2,294 meals. Of the injured children dealt with fifty-three were the victims of aggravated assaults, thirty of deliberate starvation and neglect, and twelve of more serious outrage. The Committee, in their Report, point out that the greatest difficulty in the way of punishing cruelty to children is due to the cowardice of witnesses.

THE CONFERENCE of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers has commenced its sittings at Stamboul. As soon as the members are agreed as to the best attainable settlement under the circumstances, they will report to their respective Cabinets.

TUESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

DON CARLOS has addressed a letter, authorising and entreating his partisans, in view of the German "usurpation" in the Caroline Islands, to take up arms if need be for the honour and the flag of Spain. A Vienna correspondent states that the last news from Berlin and Madrid has removed all anxiety. The improved prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulty has given great satisfaction in Austria.

A TELEGRAM from Suakin states that rumours are again current of Osman Digma's death. An Amara spy reports that it occurred at Gadamay, forty miles north of Filik, during a conference at that place between Osman Digma and seven Sheiks, whom the former was endeavouring to persuade to act against the British. A dispute arose, in the course of which the rebel leader is stated to have been shot dead. Well, the news fills a para at all events.

WE HAVE received a copy of a likeness in lithography Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, the head of the Adi Brahma Samaj, published by the Bharat Chitralaya. The portrait is drawn by Babu Upendra Nath Das, and printed by Messrs. Newman and Co. It is an excellent likeness and does great credit to the artist who drew it.

THE BOUNDARY Commission will remain another winter in the neighbourhood of the Russo-Afghan frontier, and tents, clothing, and stores are accordingly now being forwarded from India to replace the deficiencies which a year's rough service has created.

A LETTER from Mr. Gladstone on the subject of disestablishment in Scotland is published. Mr. Gladstone says that it is a Scotch question, and ought to be decided by the people of Scotland; but to lay down before hand the mode in which their sense ought to be declared, might be mischievous as excluding other modes.

THE KING of Sweden has informed the Academy of Sciences at Paris that upon attaining his sixtieth year, in January 1889, he intends offering a prize of 2,500-francs in addition to a gold medal valued at 1,000 francs to the author of the most important discovery in mathematical science. The judges, who have already been nominated consist of three gentlemen, the first being a Swiss, the second a German, and the third M. Hermite, a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, the *Bombay Gazette's* home correspondent, writing by the last mail, says:—"I hear, on good authority, that it is unlikely there will be any more vacancies in the Indian Council this year. Colonel Yule told a friend of mine lately that he has not the slightest intention of retiring; and Sir F. Halliday, though over 80 years of age, is very active in mind and body, and will not resign if he can help it. Sir Barrow Ellis went out of the Council much against his will. It was unlucky for him that his friends, the Liberals, went out of office in June, as he had counted, not without reason, on being reappointed by Lord Kimberley for another term of ten years." The native adage says, "bring your patron, and enjoy your comfits" (*murabbi bi-ar o murabba bakhor*.) It is all a question of patrons, not of capacity.

A DEPOSIT of sulphur was lately accidentally discovered in the Narsapur taluk in Godaveri. In digging on a piece of waste land, some earth was turned up, the peculiar appearance of which attracted the attention of one of the passers-by, the village

magistrate, who, having secured a small quantity of it forwarded it, to the Civil Surgeon. A rough Analysis of the earth disclosed that it was strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a further examination of the locality in which it was found resulted in the discovery that the deposit extended over a considerable area.

AS AN earnest of the reforms intended to be carried out by His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Cashmere, the abolition and reduction of certain duties and taxes have been already announced, viz—The abolition of custom of "*Khud Kasht*," by which a part of the land is cultivated for the State through its own agents. The cessation of forced enlistment in the army, and the provision of substitutes in case of desertion, and the abolition of the system of paying minor employees in rent-free land. The tax on rice and other provisions brought into the city of Srinagar by private sellers is reduced from two annas to half an anna in the rupee, and a vexatious cess known as Harkarn-beshi is abolished. In addition to these burdens other minor imposts are abolished. Our rulers praise Kashmir for reducing the duty on rice from two annas to half an anna. What duty do they charge on rice at Bombay!

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, an English paper states, proposes to create an Indian frontier army to defend those passes which would be assailed by the Russian advance, the first steps having been taken to this end, and they are now being pushed on vigorously. Hitherto the North-West frontier has been regarded as only part and parcel of the general question of Indian defence. Now it is to be held by a special force always ready to resist aggression. Its duties will have reference both to the Pishin Valley and the Khyber Pass. The scheme has been submitted to several leading Liberals, and has met with their approval.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

IT IS now known that Victor Hugo died worth, in round numbers, five million francs (£200,000). This fortune was nearly all, if not quite all, made during the last few years. Last year alone his dues on the performances of his works amounted to no less than, 1,00,000f. He bequeathed 50,000f. to the poor of Paris. It is singular that, though this bequest is made in the poet's handwriting, he omitted to sign his name to it. Its execution, therefore, depends upon the good feeling of his executors, which, there is no doubt, will be given.

IN REPLY to a reference from the British Government regarding French action in Burma, M. de Freycinet has stated that no treaty has been made between France and Burma, and that there is no intention to construct a railway in Upper Burma as alleged. He also states that the assertion that France intends to found a bank at Mandalay is entirely false. And yet Mr. Bernard is said to have seen the text of the treaty and to have telegraphed it to England.

WHEN the Emperor of Austria, a few years hence took the bold step of granting autonomy to the diverse races of his Empire, political prophets were not wanting who predicted a speedy disruption of the old monarchy of the Hapsburgs. But the result has been quite the reverse. The distinct nationalities of the Empire are more devoted to the person of the Emperor than if they had been kept down under a military despotism. Can Indian politicals grasp this fact?

"ONE of the neatest retorts ever made was a brief response given by a young lady to a young fellow who offered her, with some hesitation, his seat in the tram-car. She got in with an elder companion; the car was crowded and two young men sat near. One gave his seat at once to the elder lady; the other kept his place. His friend asked him disguising it, however, in German—why he did not give his place, to the young lady. He answered, in the same language, 'Because she is not pretty enough.' But after a little reflection he rose and surrendered his seat. The lady took it, and thanked him—in German. Never was an extinguisher more effectually dropped upon impudent youth.

ONE result of the increased commercial activity of Germany in recent years, says a contemporary, is a considerably augmented export trade with the Aus-

tralian colonies; which now that the Fatherland has obtained a footing in Australasia, is likely to grow rapidly. Machinery, manufactured iron, and knick-knackeris are the principal articles of export.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—The Americans have long been noted for their success in removing houses and large buildings *en masse* from one place to another, sometimes even without very much disturbing the inhabitants. A year ago we heard a great deal about the intended removal of a well-known London Mansion to a more convenient site. The idea was scouted as an impossibility, but it is now stated that the attempt will be seriously made, and Carrington House, of which the postal address is now Whitehall, will be removed to a convenient site nearer Trafalgar Square. The workmen are at present digging round the foundations, and opening up the ground. If this can indeed be done, would it not be possible to try a similar experiment in Calcutta? Possibly some of our narrow streets could be thus widened, the crooked made straight, and other advantages secured that would make much needed improvements possible at a reasonable cost?

It is reported from Mandalay that the Ministers are quarrelling amongst themselves. Some advocate a French alliance, while a minority are in favour of an English one.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is reported to be protracting his stay at Simla, in "consequence of important political business." What is it?

AFTER the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 20th, the Members of Council go on tour. The Military Member and Public Works Member visit the frontier; and the Legal Member goes to Bombay and Haidarabad.

A SCHEME is on foot to benefit Java by importing moles owing to coffee trees here suffering from a certain kind of insect. Moles eat insects, but not plants, hence the idea of bringing moles out to this island has been hit upon.

"THE RESIDENTS of the city of Herat," says the *Pioneer*, "are chiefly men belonging to the Persian race or the descendants of those who once acknowledged a Persian origin. All their thoughts and ideas are Persian. Afghans who have been there are more anti-Afghans in their feelings than even those of Persian descent. The Kabuli or Kokar from Kandahar is more detested by them than by one of the aboriginal natives of Herat. The Afghan rule is supported mainly by the Afghan soldiery; and once Herat is approached by the Russian troops there is hardly doubt but that the residents would heartily wish them success, and, in case of victory, be the first to welcome them inside the city walls and acquiesce in their rule. The Afghan rule has been a bitter, crushing one to them, and they would gladly be rid of it for once and all."

THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

"RUSSIA is at present very differently situated from ourselves with reference to an invasion of Afghanistan. Whereas our policy of 1829-42 and 1829-78 has left us not a single friend in the country, and whereas our first step takes us into an Afghan community detesting us, Russia on the contrary, can advance into Herat and up to the Hindoo Koosh amongst a race who cordially hate and abhor the Afghans, and who would gladly welcome the invaders as deliverers from a most hateful yoke of oppression. Here they could rest and consolidate their rule and plant their military colonies and by kindly treatment win the residents entirely over to their cause in the future. There would be no reason for their advancing further southwards. The severest Russian rule is freedom to what the Afghan showers on the Uzbek and those whom he rules."

MR. A. H. HARRINGTON, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector of Saharanpur, has, a contemporary states, been recommended by the Government of India as deserving of recognition by the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a native woman who accidentally fell into the Ganges Canal while bathing at Hardwar. Mr. Harrington's brave action attracted considerable attention at the time.

THE *Lahore Church Gazette* protests against pucca graves:—"We do wish people could be made to see that the bricked-up vault of our Indian cemeteries is a blunder—of course a sanitary blunder—that stands to reason; but worse than this, it is a blunder which defeats its own object. We build round the mortal remains of our loved ones in the fond hope that their bodies shall be preserved from decay. But our attempt to be wiser than God must defeat its own end, and our well-intentioned blunder results in horrors, nameless and unimaginable." The true solution lies in cremation. Will the *Church Gazette* accept it?

THE DACOIT TANTIA has, the *Pioneer* says, again broken out in the Central Provinces. With a body of some 25 armed men he made a raid into the Nimar district on the 2nd ultimo, looted a village called Bukrara, and carried away about 2,000 rupees worth of property. The villagers, as usual, offered no resistance, and gave no information of the attack until it was too late to be of use. After this escapade TANTIA took refuge in Holkar's territory, where, as the Maharaja appears to have withdrawn the special troops he placed along the border, he is now always sure of a safe asylum. Since then some raids are reported from the Maharaja's country, the dacoits in one instance coming into collision with a party of sowars, when blood was shed on both sides; but it is highly improbable that the capture will be effected by Holkar's troops.

ACCORDING to an American paper, the Western belles are going crazy over a novel, but somewhat ghastly ornament, in the shape of "petrified human eyeballs." They are the orbs of the ancient Peruvians, preserved by some process now unknown, and are said to be of a beautiful tender green hue, flashing like an opal. At night, however, they lose their colour, and become dull and heavy. The eyeballs look well set in a signet ring or hanging to a watch chain, and also worn in brooches and bracelets.

THE FOLLOWING are the vital statistics of the French population for 1884: "The excess of births over deaths is 78,974, as compared with 96,843 in 1883, 97,027 in 1882, 108,229 in 1881, and 61,940 in 1880."

THE PARIS correspondent of the *Times* gives an amusing account of the way in which news is manufactured in Paris. He says:—"When the news is foreign and of international importance the sensational journals publish long columns, dated from all the capitals of the world, and bearing the latest possible dates. Despatches of the kind referred to are the cheapest and most convenient things possible. One of the editorial staff can supply all that is required, and he can do it without leaving his desk. He secures some well-informed English and German newspapers which appear in the morning and reach Paris in the evening. He adds to these a good Atlas, and what more he requires he finds within himself—a due amount of self-confidence and a powerful imagination. He mixes the materials supplied from these sources, and manufactures despatches which are startling in proportion to the rapidity with which they are thrown out. Thus on one occasion it was the death of Gordon that was announced, six months before it happened; and when the fatal news did come the editor wrote triumphantly:—"General Gordon has been massacred. Our readers will do us the justice to remember that we were the first to announce the death of this brave soldier." Had the vernacular press attempted anything of the kind it would have been fast enough gagged."

THE ATTITUDE of the people of the Central Provinces towards vaccination has of late years much improved. The total number of cases of primary and re-vaccination last year was 360,448, an increase of about 8,000 cases over the previous year. The percentage of success in primary vaccinations also improved, being 96.56 as against 96.15. These results appear to have been in a great measure due to the exertions of some of the native superintendents and the valuable assistance rendered by many of the Civil Surgeons. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that any difficulties still experienced may easily be overcome by tact and patience.

FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

CHOLERA is gradually disappearing from the South of France and Spain. It is estimated that since the outbreak, the total deaths in Spain are not less than 600,000.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"At the Kidderpore Dockyard, under instructions from the Government of India, two steam launches are being built, each of which will be armed with a quick firing 6-pounder and a mitrailleuse. They are nominally being got ready for the Torpedo Department; but it is more probable that their destination will be the Irrawaddy."

THE TENDERS for the Municipal Loan of Madras of Rs. 2,82,000 were opened on Thursday last, when tenders to the amount of Rs. 4,25,500 were received. There was one tender at par of Rs. 46,500, whereas the Bank of Madras tendered for the whole sum at Rs. 86-8. The whole of the loan has been subscribed for.

WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Riach, for several years Editor of the *Statesman*, is now Sub-Editor of the *Edinburgh Scotsman*.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has requested the Local Government to furnish His Excellency the

Viceroy with a sketch map of the flooded districts, showing railways and important irrigation works.

THE RECENT changes in the Royal Family, says *Truth*, must at least have proved highly profitable to the lawyers concerned. "Last year the Queen made a fresh settlement of her private property after the Duke of Albany's death, and now I hear that entirely new testamentary arrangements have been made by Her Majesty. The amount of the Queen's private property is unknown; but I am told that, including the Prince Consort's fortune and Mr. Nield's, it exceeds four millions, and, besides these, there are estates in Aberdeenshire, which extend to 33,000 acres, the Clarendon property which Her Majesty purchased from the country three years ago at a very inadequate price and the Osborne estate, which has enormously increased in value; to say nothing of property at Baden-Baden and at Coburg. It is probable that the bulk of the Isle of Wight property will be left by the Queen to the Duke of Connaught; and Balmoral and most of the Scotch property to princess Beatrice, who also will probably get Clarendon. They will be Her Majesty's principal heirs, and a very handsome provision has been made for the children of the Duchess of Albany, and for the families of Princess Christian and the Grand Duke of Hesse."

THE APPROACHING elections in France will cost the Municipality of Paris £16,000 sterling. This includes the salaries of officials employed for the occasion, as well as all disbursements for stationery and materials. The heads of expenditure are curious. Thirty-eight Deputies are to be elected. There will be 652 polling-places, 3,818 scrutineers, 3,912 tables, 7,824 lamps, 12,388 chairs, 652 arm chairs for the overseers of the polling-places, 4,304 wooden bowls, 1,304 pen-knives, 652 pairs of scissors, 652 paper-piercers, 3,912 ink-stands, 1,304 pieces of India-rubber, 6,520 pen-holders, 2,608 black-lead pencils, 2,608 red pencils, 1,500 needles, 653 twists of red thread, and 35 pounds of pins, about 40 gallons of ink, and 16,000 francs worth of oil. The scrutineers are to be provided with refreshments at a cost of half a crown per head.

"MR. MACAULAY'S mission to China," says the *Englishman*, "may perhaps be the means of reducing the present restrictions on the importation of Indian tea into Tibet. Another item in which a considerable trade might spring up if the restrictions were removed is that of carpets and rugs, which are made at Kamba of the finest quality and of patterns evincing excellent taste and skill, but at present there is no trade in these articles. The supplies of excellent wool in Tibet are almost inexhaustible, and if a demand for these articles should arise, the trade would, no doubt, soon expand."

IT is stated that not fewer than 300,000 of the poor children of London owed to Lord Shaftesbury all that had been done to rescue them from wretchedness or poverty or ignorance.

THE SALARIES of the Scotch University professors vary according to the subjects on which they lecture, and the attendance at their classes. Professor Turner of Edinburgh, for instance, the distinguished anatomist, has an annual income from his lectures of some £4,000 a year, his chair being at present the most valuable in the world. Several of his brother-professors in the medical school make from £2,000 to £3,000 a year, and similar salaries are obtained in Glasgow.

SATURDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

ITALIAN STATISTICS show that 655,000 emigrants left Europe in 1882, of whom England, Ireland, and Scotland supplied 279,000; Germany, 193,000; Italy, 67,000; Sweden 44,000; and Norway, 29,000. "When to the languages, learning, laws, religions, manners and manufactures"—the *St. James's Gazette* says:—"Which these enormous hosts take with them we add the animals, birds, fish, trees, plants, vegetables, and flowers, which they introduce wherever they go, we may begin to form some faint idea of the vast scale of the operations of conquest—chiefly peaceable—and acclimatization which are now proceeding under our eyes all over the extra European globe."

THE FOLLOWING is from the *Saturday Review*:

"Just now, when the approach of Russia to the Afghan frontier has increased the embarrassments of Indian finance, the Indian Treasury is threatened with another and very serious difficulty. It would seem as if the Latin Union is about to break up, and at the same time as if the American Bland Act is to be repealed. If the Union breaks up and the Bland Act is repealed, it is safe to predict that the depreciation of silver will greatly increase, and that thus the embarrassments of the Indian Treasury will be augmented."

A further depreciation of silver is extremely likely. But as our readers are aware, the Indian Government has to pay about 17 millions sterling a year here in London; and as the Indian Government raises its revenue in silver and has to

pay its English obligations in gold, every fall in silver adds enormously to the outlay of the Indian Government. At the present moment a further fall in the price of silver of only a farthing in the rupee would mean a loss to the Indian Government of over 200,000£. But the repeal of the Bland Act and the break-up of the Latin Union would certainly cause a fall of several farthings in the rupee, and therefore the danger is that the loss by exchange, as it is called, to the Indian Government will before long be increased by half a million, or it may be by a million sterling per annum. At a time when the cost of the military preparations is adding largely to the difficulties of Indian finance, this is a very serious matter, which claims, and ought to receive, the most careful attention from all who are interested in the safety and welfare of our great Eastern dependency. Of course there are countervailing advantages. If a fall in silver adds to the embarrassments of the Indian Treasury, it increases the advantages, on the other hand, of the Indian exporter. The wheat-growers of India would not be able to compete with the wheat growers of America, Russia, and Australia, were it not for the depreciation of silver; and as the depreciation of silver becomes more pronounced, the ability of the Indian wheat-growers to compete with their several rivals will be increased. Therefore, what the Indian tax-payers lose the Indian growers gain; and it is by no means certain that the advantage in the one case may not be greater than the disadvantage in the other. Still, the effect upon the finances must be serious, and demands the most careful consideration not only from the Indian Government, but from the Home Government and from Parliament.

LORD LINDSAY states that in the course of his wanderings amid the pyramids of Egypt he stumbled on a mummy, which proved by its hieroglyphics to be, at least, 2000 years old. Examining it after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its closed hands a tuberous or bulbous root. He was interested in the question of how long vegetable life could last, and took the root from the mummy's hand and planted it in a sunny soil, allowing the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks the roots burst forth and bloomed into a most beautiful dahlia.

THE DURBAR AT SIMLA, held by the Viceroy for the reception of the Hill Chiefs seems to have been quite a success. Among those present were the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, and other principal officials. The following Hill Chiefs attended the Durbar:—The Rajahs of Sirmur, Kahlur, Bashahr, Hindur, Keontal, and Baghal; the Ranas of Baghal, Jabbal, and Bhaggi and eleven other minor Ranas and Thakurs.

A FRENCHMAN with the very English name of Augustus Travers died at Toulon some time ago, leaving behind him instructions with regard to the disposal of his body which have formed the subject of a very curious lawsuit. M. Travers left a brief will, in his own handwriting, by which he bequeathed 8,000£. to the London hospitals and 1,000£. to his executor, upon condition that the latter, as soon as he heard of his death, ran a pin through his heart to prevent his being buried alive, placed his body in an oak coffin with two iron handles, and had this coffin conveyed to Calais and dropped into the sea about a mile off the English coast, so that his bones may not be laid in French soil. He added the expression of his "regret at not being ten times a millionaire, so that he might leave the money to the English, who are the enemies of the French." The secret of his ill-will towards his fellow-countrymen appears to have been that, when about thirty years of age, his relatives obtained an order for what is termed a "conseil judiciaire; that is to say, having squandered a large part of his fortune, the rest of it was administered for him by trustees, he himself being given a small allowance. His will was, almost as a matter of course, contested by his family. The tribunal, however, has decided that it is perfectly valid, and that the coffin is to be dealt with according to his wish.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.—

London, October 8.—Lord Salisbury made a speech at Newport yesterday, in which he claimed the credit of having settled the Afghan difficulty. As regards Roumelia his Lordship said that an armed intervention was impossible. The policy of the British Government would be to uphold the Turkish rule wherever it can be healthily upheld, and to foster the autonomous nationalities wherever the Turkish rule is inconsistent with the welfare of the population, and that the supreme object would be the maintenance of peace. He advocated a large reform of local Government and easy transfer of land, and also closest union with the colonies. He refused to entertain any Irish proposals menacing the integrity of the empire, and said that he was strongly opposed to the disestablishment of the Church of England.

Further accounts of the victory gained by the Abyssinians under the command of Ras Alula over the Madhists on the 23rd September, state that the Abyssinians found the Arabs under the leadership of Osman Digma in a strongly entrenched position which, after desperate fighting on both sides, they carried. The Arabs lost 3,000 in killed, including Osman Digma, whose body was identified after the battle.

10.—The latest advices from Madagascar state that there has been fighting of an indecisive character at Passandava off the north west coast of the island, in which the French lost 21 killed and the Hovas 200.

Constantinople, October 9.—The Statement that the Sultan had accepted in principle the Bulgarian Union is declared to be premature.

St. Petersburg, October 4.—It is expected that Colonel Khulberg will meet the British Boundary Commission on the 28th instant.

Paris, October 6.—The result of the French elections according to *Scrutin de Liste*, as known up to the present, shows that 165 Conservatives have been elected, thus gaining 93 seats; and that 141 Republicans have been elected. 202 second ballots will be necessary. Among the Ministers, Messrs. Legrand, Goblet and Herve have been defeated.

The office of the *Gaulois* was illuminated last night in celebration of the Conservative victory. A serious riot ensued, and the crowd was dispersed by the police.

7.—The latest returns show that 174 Conservatives and 135 Republicans have been elected, and that 226 second ballots will be necessary. Messrs. Ferry, Brisson, Clemenceau, Casaghnac, Lockroy, Rochfort, and Bert have been re-elected.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1885.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

THE Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1884 has no particularly striking features; yet there are one or two points in it which deserve attention. Strange to say, the Inspector-General's Report makes no mention of the working of the new fifth grade of sub-inspectors at independent outposts. The introduction of this new class of officers was an important reform, and the public is deeply interested in learning how it has worked in practice. Mr. Veasey, the new Inspector-General of Police, does not probably attach much importance to the matter. Again there is no prominent notice in his report of the difficulty in obtaining recruits. It, however, contains a suggestion to the effect that, as in Bengal generally many of the smaller municipalities are not towns, but large villages, and there is difficulty in obtaining men for the regular police, the irksome town work discouraging enlistment, a return to the chowkidari system would have much to recommend it. We are glad to see that the Lieutenant-Governor does not entertain this proposal favourably. His Honor justly remarks that though such a change might very probably have a beneficial effect on enlistment, yet it would in other respects be a retrograde step. It appears that the number of town and village police, not subject to the rules of the regular police was 170,726 during the year under report, and the total annual cost was, in round numbers, 52½ lakhs. The average annual emolument of each man was about Rs. 30 or Rs. 2-8 per mensem. This fact should be carefully borne in mind by the enthusiastic reformers who talk of improving the honesty and efficiency of village chowkidars. We are told that the reports on the working of the Chowkidari Act were not generally favourable. The Resolution says:—"There was much irregularity in payment of the chowkidars, and the punchayets in many cases kept no regular accounts. It is satisfactory to observe that the complaints made refer almost exclusively to the present system of paying the chowkidars, and not to their usefulness as a body. Cases of punishment of chowkidars decreased from 8,517 to 8,323. A draft Bill is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, by which it is hoped to reform the defects of the present Act without abrogating its principle. Under the provisions proposed, the punchayets will be employed merely as assessing bodies, and will cease to perform all duties with regard to the collection of rates, or the payment of the chowkidars. Each thana will be divided into suitable blocks or circles, within which the rates will be collected by tehsildars." It will thus be seen that the unpopular and irksome task of assessing the rates will be left in the hands of the punchayets under the proposed Bill. They will have to perform this most disagreeable work, though they are not to be trusted with regard to the collection of rates, or the payment of the chowkidars. If no confidence can be placed in the punchayets in the matter of collection and payment, it is

but fair that they should also be relieved of their duties with regard to assessment.

We observe that the number of judicial punishments of police under the Indian Penal Code decreased from 449 to 385; while those under the Police Act from 294 to 243 and departmental punishments without dismissal from 764 to 708. We do not know how many cases of torture by police occurred during the past year, but seven cases were brought to light. At Patna, as we said in our last issue, a sub-inspector tortured a man who was suspected of having embezzled Rs. 21, in order to make the accused confess in what manner he had disposed of the money. The poor man died, and the sub-inspector was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In Hazaribagh a head constable tied up some Dosadhs, who were suspected of house-breaking, and beat them to induce confession. He was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. At Chittagong a constable was convicted of torturing a thief to make him confess and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. We are told that the thief, when brought to jail, was paralyzed and bore marks of his ill-treatment, and that four other Police officers were dismissed for being concerned in the case. The punishment inflicted on the constable seems to have been light. Unless examples are made of the Police officers who are convicted of torturing, this crime will never be checked. Why the four other Police officers who were concerned in the Chittagong case were punished departmentally, instead of being prosecuted criminally, we do not know. Some explanation of the course adopted should have been given. At Monghyr five servants were tortured in order to make them confess to having robbed their employer. The servants were beaten, trussed with bamboos, and tied, struck by a rule on their joints, and their fingers squeezed against pieces of bamboo placed between them. For these atrocious acts, a head-constable, three constables and two chowkidars were punished with imprisonment, the first mentioned officer getting three years' hard labour. In Nuddea a constable who had beat an accused person and kept him awake by pouring cold water on him, was under the Police Act sentenced to a week's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10. Why this man was not tried under the Indian Penal Code we do not know. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the case has been most inadequately dealt with, and His Honor has called for a fuller explanation. At Mymensingh a case in which there was strong suspicion of torture broke down on trial at the Court of Sessions and the seventh case was pending trial at Midnapore at the close of the year. In addition to these seven cases of torture, there were, in ten districts, 13 charges against the Police of extortion. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"In accordance with the directions contained in the Resolution on the report for 1883, the Police generally were informed through their District Superintendents of the convictions and sentences passed on Police officers for the grocer offences. The measures indicated in that Resolution for checking the commission by Police of torture and extortion could have had little effect during the year under review, as they were only prescribed during the latter half of the year. Although not entirely composed of ignorant and low-paid officers of the inferior grades, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the majority of cases of this description reported during the year has been against officers of these grades. It is to be hoped that the persistent and sustained efforts of District Magistrates and Superintendents to check this form of crime and the recognition by the Police themselves that their positions in the Government Service will not shelter them in any way, but on the contrary will be considered an aggravation of the offence, may lead to a considerable diminution of these charges of torture." We do not think that this hope will be realized until the higher officers take a more active interest in such matters, and the only way to do so is to make the higher officers feel that they are themselves liable to the severest censure. The average Policeman in this country is utterly innocent of all detective

ability. When any offence is reported to him his first and last business is to torture suspected persons in order to induce confession.

We regret to notice that prosecutions under "Budmashi" Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are still instituted with too great frequency. During the year under report 1,250 were tried for bad livelihood, of whom 774 were convicted. Notwithstanding this small proportion of convictions in a class of cases in which no prosecution should be instituted without full proof against the accused, the Inspector-General would have the public believe that the police did not prosecute indiscriminately. The Government Resolution says:—"Looking to the results in convictions of trials, the only safe test in such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel sure that the prosecutions might not be considerably reduced. It is of course true that a number of cases break down owing to the unreasonable time taken in their disposal. Work at the head-quarters of a district is no doubt heavy, and at certain seasons it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to depute an officer on the spot for the purpose of locally trying these cases. But at the same time Mr. Cockerell must record his opinion that much of the difficulty would be got over if Magistrates would exercise a little more forethought and method in the arrangements made for the disposal of cases of this description." We fully agree in this view. There is hardly a district in Bengal in which it would not be possible to depute a competent officer to take up such cases at least once a quarter, if not earlier. It is worthy of note that there was an increase in the number of dacoities, and that the increase occurred in every Division, except Bhaugulpore and Dacca. The Inspector-General states that two-thirds of the dacoities were merely technical and of no importance. Mr. Veasey has made a grand discovery. He says that the crime is fostered and encouraged by the arrant cowardice of the people plundered, who will neither make any show of resistance, nor even follow up and trace the offenders, and that the remedy lies with the people themselves who invite attack by their own helpless timidity, and from their rooted belief that every thing is to be done for them. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not give any credit to Mr. Veasey for his discovery. His Honor tells him to bear in mind that the nature of the people cannot be changed, and since they will not stir to protect themselves, the best means available must, under the circumstances, be taken to protect them.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND UPPER BURMAH.

It is well known that since the last six years the Rangoon merchants have, in the interests of the trade of British Burmah, been demanding the immediate annexation of Upper Burmah. This unreasonable demand received no encouragement so long as Sir Charles Aitchison was Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. The reader may remember that in October 1879, the Foreign Office decided that this friendly relation which had existed between the Government and Upper Burmah, must come to an end, as King Theebaw's Government was not fit for the friendship of a civilized nation. The British representative at the Mandalay Court was withdrawn and the Government of India assumed what Sir Charles Aitchison described as an "attitude of repose and reserve." This attitude Lord Ripon was induced to abandon when His Lordship visited British Burmah in January 1882. At the instance of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce the late Viceroy consented to re-open the question of the relations of the Indian Government with the Mandalay Durbar. By his desire Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner, addressed a strong remonstrance to the Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs on the establishment of certain trade monopolies. This remonstrance led to the despatch of a Burmese Mission to the late Viceroy at Simla, three years ago, but nothing came out of it. Lord Ripon was not the man to comply with the unreasonable demand of the Rangoon merchants, and they knew it very well. Failing to do anything here

the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce conceived the idea of creating an agitation in England in favour of the annexation of Upper Burmah. The Manchester and London Chambers of Commerce were persuaded that the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the British Empire would open a wide field for the extension of English commerce. The Directors of these two Chambers eagerly took up the cause of the Rangoon merchants. On the eve of Lord Dufferin's departure from India a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, headed by Mr. Slagg, waited on his Lordship, and implored his particular attention to the necessity of improving the existing unsatisfactory relations between the British Government and the Mandalay Durbar. Lord Dufferin promised to consider the question, though he declined to commit himself to any particular line of policy. In March last a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce had an interview with Lord Kimberley at the India Office to urge on His Lordship the desirability of encouraging the trade of British Burmah by the establishment of more satisfactory relations with the Mandalay Durbar. The Memorial presented on that occasion did not openly advocate the annexation of Upper Burmah, but most of the gentlemen who spoke in support of it did not conceal their opinion that the best means of solving the difficulty would be the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the British Empire. Lord Kimberley, however, bluntly told the deputation that it had been determined not to annex Upper Burmah, and the deputation returned crest-fallen. But powerful bodies of English merchants are not to be balked in this way. The London Chamber of Commerce has eagerly taken up the idea of connecting British Burmah with the South-Western Provinces of China, so that a wide field may be opened for the extension of British Commerce. It should also be mentioned that the English merchants are demanding that British Burmah should be cut off from the Government of India and erected into a Crown Colony. One of the grounds urged in support of this demand is the unwillingness of the Indian authorities to annex Upper Burmah. The English merchants have practically told the Government of India that unless they should comply with their demand and incorporate Theebaw's dominions with Her Majesty's Asiatic Empire, measures should be adopted with a view to place British Burmah under the control of the Colonial Office.

It seems that this threat has had the desired effect. King Theebaw having imposed a fine of 23 lakhs on the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, which have been working the teak forests of Upper Burmah for some years, the Rangoon merchants have found an excellent opportunity to press their views upon the Government; and this time they will probably have their way. The *Pioneer*, in an apparently inspired paragraph, announces that the attitude of the Mandalay Durbar to the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company may result in complications more or less serious between Upper Burmah and the English Government. The accredited organ of the Indian Foreign Office then goes on to say:—"It cannot for a moment be tolerated that Theebaw, acting it would seem under French influence, should ride roughshod over British subjects whose enterprise has materially served to develop the resources of his country. If he persists in imposing the heavy fine upon the Company, to which a reference was recently made, he will practically be ousting their agents from Upper Burmah, with the intention, no doubt of substituting French for English Traders. His object is to reduce English influence north of Thayetmyo to a cypher, and to ally himself with France in the hope of strengthening his hands against England. This is a dangerous game to play, as British Burmah lies between Mandalay and the sea, and we cannot witness with equanimity the interference of a great European Power in the affairs of a State so circumstanced. The Burmese Embassy to France must by this time be well on its way to Paris, but what representations they will make to the French Government cannot yet be said. It has been announced from Paris that no treaty

exists; but this assurance, as the new Embassy cannot yet have opened negotiations, comes too soon to be valuable. If the Republic balks Theebaw in his preposterous demands, our hand may be forced earlier than has hitherto been anticipated, and Theebaw may find that the forcing process may have disastrous results for himself. In view of Central Asian complications we have all along argued that Burmah will 'keep' in spite of the demand of the Rangoon merchants for immediate annexation; but if Theebaw wilfully forces a solution of the question, then England must act at once. The next few weeks will probably show what the authorities at home think of the complications that have suddenly sprung up. They may warn the French Government of their Burman policy which England cannot accept, and if this warning fails to have due effect, then Theebaw must be dealt with according to his deserts." These inspired utterances of the *Pioneer* show in which way the wind is blowing. It is reported that Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has addressed a communication to the Mandalay Court on the subject of the disputes with the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company, and suggested arbitration between the King and the Corporation. We hope this report is well-founded, and that Mr. Bernard's suggestion will be accepted by the Mandalay Durbar. It will be seen from the passage we have quoted that the *Pioneer's* attack upon Theebaw is based upon a series of gratuitous assumptions. Theebaw has fined the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company acting under French influence; he means to oust the Company's agents from his dominions with the intention of substituting French for English traders; his object is to reduce English influence north of the frontier of British Burmah to a cypher; but not a tittle of evidence is produced in support of these assertions. Unless we know what representations the Burmese Embassy make to the French Government, we cannot say whether Theebaw proposes to ally himself with France in the hope of strengthening his hands against England. The French are not such fools as the *Pioneer* would have us believe. They know well that the extension of their influence in Burmah would not be such an easy task as the Tonquin affair. The French will not engage in a war with England in the East with a light heart. English merchants have for a long time been most anxious for the annexation of Upper Burmah, and we fear Theebaw's dispute with the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company may be made the pretext for incorporating Theebaw's dominions with the British Empire. King Cotton is ever anxious to extend his territories, and his power is irresistible. Neither Conservatives nor Liberals dare to go against his commands.

CIVIL APPEALS IN OUDH.

It is the boast of British Rule in India—and a just one too as every right-minded observer will be inclined to concede, at least in civil matters and in matters concerning natives and natives—that administration of justice is nearly as perfect as is compatible with the existing circumstances. This is due partly to the sound and beneficent substantive laws in vogue, to the wise provisions of the various procedures and of the adjective laws, but principally, to the nearly perfect though complicated machinery by means whereof justice is administered. A properly regulated system of original and appellate courts that has the entire command of public faith and respect is one of the most marked features of that machinery. It is almost a truism to assert that a good and reasonable law of appeal must be the chief factor in producing the wholesome conviction of the parties immediately interested in litigation and of the public at large, that substantial justice has been sought to be done by the trying courts. All who know any thing about the laws and lawcourts of the land, will as we have said before, be inclined to concede that excepting as to the details in some instances the system of appeals and appellate courts in almost all the provinces of the Empire is very superior, although it can by no means be admitted that the system has no room whatsoever for further reform and improvement.

It is, however, our painful duty now to draw public attention to the disadvantages which one solitary province is made to labour under with regard to its appeal laws, namely, the fair province of Oudh, whose fortunes the other day were in a hot haste and without due consideration nominally linked to those of the adjoining North-Western Provinces under the guidance, tutelage, inspiration, and we shall not say what further, of its sometime Chief Commissioner Sir George Couper. The defects of the appeal laws of Oudh have begun to be so keenly felt as to form of late the subject-matter of very well-reasoned and strong, though somewhat lengthy, memorial to the Government of Sir Alfred Lyall, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. The memorial in question has been addressed by the members of the Refah-i-Am Association, who as our readers are, no doubt, aware, represent all sections of the Native Community of Lucknow and Oudh. It is a very healthy sign of the times that the various public bodies all over the country should see the propriety of interesting themselves in these public questions which bear upon the welfare of the commonwealth so directly instead of confining their attention almost exclusively to broad and general political problems of the day, and we are glad to recommend the good example set by the Refah-i-Am to other public bodies. By careful manipulation of a formidable array of facts and figures and arguments the memorialists have succeeded in making out a really strong case for themselves, and we make little doubt that the Government will immediately see the propriety, nay, urgent necessity of timely interference.

The law, as it stands at present, does not allow the admission of second appeals to the Judicial Commissioner, who is the highest Court of appeal and revision in the province, in the event of both the Court of the first instance and the first appellate Court concurring in their judgments. Concurrent judgments could not be thought of being disturbed in the majority of cases, even when there has been a material error in the application and interpretation of laws or customs having the force of law, or when the lower courts have failed to frame or determine a material issue of law, or when the procedure has been defective. The comparative disadvantages of Oudh with regard to its appeal laws, are no new grievance, but were not so great as to be oppressively severe as they at present happen to be. Soon after the annexation of Oudh, the decision of a Commissioner was made final in civil suits; but large revisional powers were reserved to the Judicial Commissioner. In 1858, however, the Government of India somewhat relaxed the restriction to second appeals in cases of concurrent judgment, when important points of law and custom were involved. At the same time the power of revision remained untouched. Act VIII of 1859, again, provided for special appeals and the extraordinary powers of revision vested in the superior Courts continued to exist side by side, so that no dissatisfied suitor was without an opportunity of getting redress either from the appellate or the revisional courts. Then came the retrograde measure, Act XXXII of 1871, which unfortunately re-enacted that a concurrent judgment of the original and the first appellate court should be final. But a large discretionary power of reference to the Judicial Commissioner, was given to the first appellate court in all cases of doubt. The rules about Revision were also re-enacted in 1876. A great outcry was, however, raised in 1879, when the provisions of Act XXXII of 1871, were re-enacted, but the wholesome powers of Revision provided for by the Act of 1876 were repealed. Section 622 of Act X of 1877 was, however, amended by the addition of the words "or to have acted in exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity." Although the large revisional powers of the Judicial Commissioner were thus curtailed, yet the much-needed extension of the scope of Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, gave some relief in very special cases to Oudh suitors.

The exercise of the large revisional powers, both on fact and law by the Judicial Commissioner on the motion of dissatisfied parties, thus continued to fill in some measure the vacuum left in the law and somewhat diminished the great hardships felt by the people. But now these salu-

tary powers under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code are further curtailed in several important respects. According to a late Privy Council ruling in an important Oudh case, in which the well-known Raja Amir Hossein Khan was plaintiff and one Sheo Buksh Sing defendant, a Court that has decided a suit over which it *had* jurisdiction, can not *only* on the ground that it has arrived at a wrong decision, be said to have exercised its jurisdiction, illegally or with material irregularity within the meaning of Section 622 of Act X of 1877, as amended by Act XII of 1879. To the untrained ear of the lay reader, without the requisite amount of legal or judicial acumen, this learned decision sounds like an unintelligible jargon. Of what earthly good will questions of jurisdiction and non-jurisdiction be if an acknowledged wrong decision cannot be set aside. The effect of this strange decision is that the Judicial Commissioner cannot interfere in those cases under 622, even when glaring mistakes on questions of law are committed, because, forsooth, they are *judicially* committed by the lower courts in the proper exercise of their *jurisdiction*! The revisional powers of the Judicial Commissioner even before the promulgation of this strange decision were very limited as the following statistics will show. During 1881-3, 1529 applications were made under Sec. 622 out of which the lower court decrees were modified or reversed in 75 cases only. Mr. Sparks, the late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, in the Administration Report of 1882 remarks: "The large number of applications under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code is due to the Oudh Civil Courts Act of 1879, which allows no second appeal in cases of concurrent decrees. The unsuccessful suitor attempts a second appeal in the guise of an application for revision, and *most of the petitions being pure appeals are rejected*." The reader thus sees that the petitions are rejected not because there are no grounds for interference, but because they are *appeals* and as such cannot be entertained. Mr. Sparks accordingly recommended the modification of the law about second appeals and the successive Judicial Commissioners have also endorsed this recommendation. The modification is all the more needed now since even the small revisional powers of the Judicial Commissioner are virtually withdrawn by the Privy Council ruling we have alluded to above.

The effect of the salutary provisions of Section 584 of the Civil Procedure Code having no application to over 70 per cent. of the civil cases, is that there can be no uniformity in the interpretation or administration of the law. The opinion entertained in a particular case by a District or Subordinate Judge, by which he confirms the decree of the first Court, however wrong and incorrect it may be, has no chances of being corrected and the first appellate courts are practically transformed into so many High Courts, having unlimited powers even to decide as to what customs of the Province should be permitted to have the force of law. The people of the different provinces have been taught to trust the different High Courts as the authoritative repositories and referees of law and custom, but the people of Oudh are made to submit to the judgments of these petty and self-constituted High Courts, although they believe them to be clearly against law and equity. The first appellate court is the *final* Court of appeal in the Province not by its constitution, but by the results of its decision! As early as 1860, Mr. Campbell (now Sir George Campbell) the then Judicial Commissioner said, "it is the difficulty of the present system of appeal that while a Superior Court which goes into the matter and alters the first decision, subjects its decision to appeal, there is no regular appeal from ever so summary an order *refusing* to interfere." The result of this baneful system has very untoward effects on the Lower Appellate Courts themselves, since a very large majority of cases decided by them is removed from the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner. When they see that the highest Court in the Province exercises little or no supervising and correcting authority over the cases, decided by them, is it to be wondered that they should be easily and naturally tempted to be lax, careless, irregular or inconsiderate? The law universally enforced in India, is, that the highest Court in the Province is made the ultimate judge in all cases

involving important law-points. Apart from the reasonableness of this principle mere expedience has much to recommend it. If there be no one central authority to expound the law to the people, but if, instead, that high function is delegated to a score of judges scattered in the country what endless forms it may not assume under their varied learning, abilities and predilections?

Moreover, we fail to perceive any reason why Oudh which is morally and materially as advanced as the North-Western and other adjacent Provinces, should be suffered to be guided by a worse appeal law than the latter. The constitution and procedure of the courts in both the Provinces are the same and the judicial officers equally able and estimable. Why then should Oudh be in a worse way even than the backward Central Provinces, where second appeals to the Judicial Commissioner of Nagpore are allowed by the Civil Procedure Code? In Oudh the appeal of a suit valued at 10,000 Rs. could not be carried to the Judicial Commissioner, whereas in Bengal appeal in suits above the value of 5000 Rs. would lie direct to the High Court.

The idle plea raised by some in defence of this retrograde policy, is that the highest Civil Court in Oudh being presided over by a single judge it is not proper to empower him to hear appeals from the concurrent judgments of the lower Courts, in which two judicial officers have come to a common conclusion. The fallacy of concurrent judgments has long since been exploded, and it does not any longer obtain even in the Punjab whence Oudh borrowed it originally. Moreover, is it not really funny that this excellent theory should have exclusive application to Civil Suits only which are more numerous and more important by far, and should not apply to rent suits which are comparatively of less importance and do not involve any questions of permanent rights?

The Judicial Commissioner is the highest appellate court in rent cases also, which are *entirely* governed by the Civil Procedure Code. Excepting suits for rents below one hundred rupees, in which no questions of right are involved, all cases are appealable to the Judicial Commissioner under Sec. 584 of the Civil Procedure Code, whether the first appellate court concurred in the decree of the Original Court or not. The judges who form the first appellate courts in rent cases are the Divisional and Deputy Commissioners, and is it pretended that they are inferior in ability and experience to District and Subordinate Judges, who form the first appellate courts in Civil Suits, that the concurrent judgments of the former are liable to be set aside by the Judicial Commissioner, while the concurrent judgments of the latter should on no account be interfered with. If the fact of the highest court of the Province consisting of a single judge were really so great a stumbling block, the simple remedy would be in the change of the constitution of the court and increasing the number of judges. The fact that the Government has not provided for more than a single judge for the highest court, is no reason why the interests of the people should be made to suffer so recklessly. The memorialists maintain a discreet silence about this important and much-needed reform, because they possibly apprehend that the paternal Government should obviate all difficulties and make the unfortunate amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces complete by amalgamating the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the Allahabad High Court! The Government surely do not contemplate and will not be permitted to do anything so silly and mischievous. The present deplorable state of things makes satisfactory administration of justice in Oudh an impossibility. The remedy is short and easy. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has only to recommend to the Government of India, the repeal of Section 21 of Act XIII of 1879, thereby making the Chapter of Appeals from Appellate Decrees (Chapter 42) of the Civil Procedure Code, entirely applicable to the Civil cases of the Province. When this obnoxious Section 4 is obliterated from the Statute-book of Oudh, all the hardships and inconveniences to which Civil Suitors are exposed, and a fruitful source of miscarriage of justice and other evils, will be effectually removed.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ZEMINDARS IN BENGAL.

WE ARE glad to notice that our contemporary of the *Statesman* is satisfied with the explanation we published last week about the probable number of persons who own the zemindaries of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. He says, "there are no proper statistics to guide us in the matter, and as our contemporary's estimates are more likely, we think, to be right than our own, we accept them as an approach to the facts. We do this the more readily, because they greatly intensify the strength of our contention that it is a grotesque absurdity to speak of the zemindars as a 'wealthy body.'" Of course we do not pretend to say that our estimate is an absolutely correct one, but we hold that it is better than that of our contemporary and of Mr. Cunningham. For a correct estimate we must wait till the Government will publish an analysis of the records of the registration of proprietors under Act VII of 1876. In the mean time we took occasion the other day to get some information from the Alipur Collectorate to see how matters stand in the Presidency District, and the result goes a great way to show that our estimate is, as regards the 24-Pargunnahs, much below the actuals. We find that the original *Tarteb Towji* number is 2694, out of which 935 estates have either been redeemed or transferred to other districts, leaving a balance of 1759 entire estates on the *Towji*. There exists besides this, under a separate head a list of 456, small estates the nature of which our informant could not clearly explain. Adding these to the *Towji* number we come to a total of 2215, and for these estates the records of Act VII *sherista* show a total of over 8,000 Zemindars! Some of the names are for certain duplicate and triplicate entries in the case of persons owning more than one estate each. The difficulty of eliminating this source of error is great, but as far as the figures go they show that the total of the Zemindars greatly exceeds that of the Zemindaries.

Our contemporary desires us to clear up two points; 1st, as to the amount collected by Government in the Wards' Estates; and 2nd, as to the manner in which unrealised balances are treated by Zemindars. We must reserve our reply to the first point until a future issue. The materials available for the purpose are ample; the Board's Administration reports contain full details; but they require time for digestion. As regards the second, we have no hesitation in saying that the balances are a dead loss in every instance, and it happens in this way. Supposing the rent roll of an estate is a lakh of rupees, and the collections made in the current year come up to Rs. 80,000, there would be a balance of 20,000, and this sum added to the next year's rent roll would make up Rs. 1,20,000, out of which the bulk of the preceding year's balance would be collected, and a part of the current, so as to make a total of 80,000, and the outstanding would be at the end of the year 40,000, and the accumulation will continue and swell the outstanding until the three years prescription practically sponges out the record. The amount, however, is generally left on the record to gratify the feeling of the Zemindar with the idea that he has a large asset somewhere. By way of an illustration we may notice that when the estate of the late Babu Prannath Chowdry came to the Court of Wards, it had an outstanding of Rs. 33,00,000. As the net profit of the estate was about Rs. 1,50,000, the outstanding represented the entire income of over twenty-one years! Nearly the whole of this amount was written off as unrealizable by the Collector of the 24-Pargunnahs. Of course the whole of the 20 per cent. is not directly left outstanding. A good part is left so, and a part is made up by law charges for realizing rent through the Civil Courts, and our estimate of 20 per cent. represents the total loss per year, and this loss we hold to be in large *khas tahsil* estates to be even larger. We need scarcely add that estimates are made on averages of several years and not on the produce of a single good year.

The Cess Returns were printed and sent to the members of the Rent Commission and others but never published. We had access to

them when we wrote our articles of September 1883, and we can produce them if required. Our brother is characteristically frank when he says "it is perfectly clear at all events that the *Statesman* has erred on the right side, and if our contemporary is correct in his figures, has erred heavily." We thank him for this acknowledgment.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE WILL take our usual holiday next week. There will, accordingly, be no issue of the *Patriot* on Monday next.

ANOTHER "Rhotas" Resolution on the Floods has been published. His Honor has visited the district of Murshedabad in which the total area affected by the floods is roughly estimated at 1,250 square miles. It can be easily imagined how wide-spread is the distress of the people, but we regret that the scheme of relief operations drawn up by His Honor, does not differ materially from that sanctioned in Nuddea.

THE half-yearly meeting of the British Indian Association was held on Tuesday last. Babu Durga Charan Law in the Chair. The President, in opening the proceedings said that the foremost matter which engaged the most careful attention of the Association during the past half-year was the Bengal Tenancy Act, which had been passed in March last, in spite of the unanimous protest of the whole country, both landlords and tenants. Alluding to the recent floods, the operations set on foot by Government to relieve distress, he said that, judging from the present aspect of things, he thought the duration of the distress which was of considerable magnitude, was likely to be a protracted one. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government efforts, supplemented by private aid, would prove sufficient to cope with the evils of scarcity and disease.

The Secretary (the Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee) then gave a brief summary of the report, which showed the different subjects that had been dealt with. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee then moved that the Managing Committee take into consideration the propriety of moving Government on the subject of the Famine Insurance Fund, and for the grant of adequate funds for the relief of the distress from the recent inundation.

Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra thought that the Famine Insurance Fund is one of those things they could not quarrel about with any consistency, and they should be cautious before going to Government in such a matter. As regards the second point urged by the last speaker, he would recommend them to wait and see whether the Government relief is adequate or not. It was only a week since the Government Resolution appeared, and it would be improper for them now to go and say to Government that they are not doing enough.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to cite the following instance of a good work ably done. Mr. Metcalfe bears a noble name, and went through his noviciate in famine work under that model of peripatetic energy Sir Richard Temple. What a contrast do we find between his conduct and that of Mr. Alexander, the Collector of Murshedabad, who in an inland district waited at home for a week in expectation of a steam launch, while the people under his jurisdiction were being drowned or starved to death. A correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—"The very next day after the cyclone, the Commissioner of the Division, Mr. Metcalfe, with his usual energy, accompanied by the Superintending and the Executive Engineers, ran down by the steam launch *Ganessa* of the I. G. S. N. Co., and, after witnessing the scene on the spot, went to Chandbally direct, bought bags of rice and returned, distributing the same to the starving people. Mr. Fraser, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Kendrapara, is now engaged in relieving them by distributing rice, dal, &c., on the spot, and he is doing his work in right earnest. But I need hardly say that it will take a long time before these poor people can regain their former condi-

tion. They are a purely agricultural class of the normal sort,—paddy is the only crop they grow. Amongst such a body of men, a shock like this is sufficient to throw them back for years."

WHEN the last Cooly Emigration Bill was under discussion four years ago, our predecessor opposed it with his utmost energy, and was for his pains denounced as "dishonest and dishonorable." His prediction, however, that the law would prove a mere blind, and that the condition of the coolies would be, both in transit and during their sojourn in Assam, something closely akin to slavery, has been all but fully verified. The little trap-door about sardari coolies has entirely swamped, as was expected, the elaborate rules of protection which were brought to bear on the contract system, and the coolies are carried about all but exactly in the same way as in the early days of unprotected labor. It was to put down the horrors of those days when coolies died at the rate of 200 to 300 per mille, that the first Protection Act was introduced by men who held humanity in higher esteem than the private interest of a few speculators; but humanity is a weak possession at best, and the influence of private interest from time to time relaxed the strictness of the old law in 1882. In the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson it became a blind for the aboriginal Protection and other humanitarian Societies, and left the work of cooly trade perfectly uncontrolled. Doubtless this has proved beneficial and convenient to the employers of labour, but there is no evidence and there can be none, to show that the emigrants have also benefited by it. Even the *Pioneer*, however, is not satisfied with the present state of things. It says:—"One difference between these lies in the more complete Government supervision of the treatment of coolies by the licensed recruiters, and it is hoped that the popularity of the other method of recruiting is not due to the facility with which Government regulations may be evaded. In any case more accurate information should be forthcoming as to the treatment of the sardari emigrants. Greater regularity on the part of the sardars in presenting their way-bills should be insisted upon, and neglect to do so summarily punished on the arrival of the sardars in Assam. It would be ridiculous if the complex measures of protection devised by Government for the coolies recruited by Government contractors should only result in the encouragement of other methods of recruiting to which the protective measures did not apply." We do not wish to judge *expedite herculem*, but we cannot help recalling the recent Palandu case. Where no record is kept, no evidence remains.

IT MAY not be amiss here to note that in the case of Contractors' coolies, in regard to whom strict rules are enforced, matters do not get on so satisfactorily as one could wish. Take for example the following cutting from the *Pioneer*. Two women were induced by an unlicensed recruiter to emigrate to Sylhet, on the understanding—so they complained afterwards—that they would be employed as maid-servants and not as field labourers. They were specially warned at the depot, before they signed their contracts, and again at Goalundo, against placing the slightest reliance upon any inducements that might have been held out to them. Every effort was made, as is always done with female emigrants, to make clear to them the nature of the work they were undertaking. Yet they stolidly held their peace until their arrival at Sylhet, when finding themselves duped, they raised an outcry and were transported back again. The prosecution of the offending recruiter fell through, however, for want of evidence. Such cases as this, while showing how urgently necessary it is that such helpless creatures must be protected against their own ignorance, are yet almost enough to make one despair of ever protecting them efficiently. We wonder what is the ratio between the actual amount of crime and proved cases. May we hope Sir Rivers Thompson will give the ratio to the public in his forthcoming report on the three years' working of the Emigration Act?

For some time past English literary acrobats have been busily engaged in subserving national vanity by whitewashing the black sheep of history, and Bacon, Jeffries and others have had theirs. The latest feat in this respect is the Trial of Nuncomar by Sir James Stephen. Inspired by a lively hatred of every thing Indian except the pension and the knighthood he earned in this country, he took up the defence of Warren Hastings whose character had been mercilessly exposed by one of the greatest historians of this century, and two portly volumes attest the fruit of his labours. Unfortunately, however, for this dialectic triumph, there are Englishmen and Englishmen, and to many the voice of truth is supreme, and no consideration of mistaken national vanity can prevail on them to close their ears against it. Mr. Beveridge is one of them. He promises an essay, to be published in two instalments in the *Calcutta Review*, in which he undertakes "to establish (we quote the language of the *Pioneer*) that Hastings was the real prosecutor of Nuncomar; that Kamul-uddin (the forgery of whose name proved fatal to the Maharaja,) was in league with Hastings' Banian; that the trial was unfairly conducted, the forged bond probably genuine and the sentence iniquitous. Finally, and chiefly, that Sir James Stephen in the zeal of advocacy, 'having taken up the question without adequate preparation, and without any knowledge of contemporaneous Indian history or practice in the understanding of an Indian record, has made serious mistakes in his account of the trial, and his observations thereon.' 'I have no fear,' continues Mr. Beveridge, 'that I shall not be able to establish what I have advanced.' This is good of Mr. Beveridge, and our readers will doubtless read his essay with great interest. To us, however, Sir James' speech of the Counsel for the defence, for his book is really nothing better, recalled to mind an essay which we had once heard projected of defending Judas Iscariot. The foundation of the British Indian Empire, says John Bright, was laid by the desecration of every commandment of the Decalogue and a thousand Sir James will not suffice to gainsay that assertion of the Tribune of the people.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of August 1885, and for the five months, from 1st April to 31st August 1885.
2. Army Circulars, India, 1885.
3. The Indian Trade Advertiser, October, 1885.
4. The Voice of India, September 1885.
5. The Monthly Journal of Science and Literature, No. 6.
6. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, for 1884.
7. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces, for 1884-85.
8. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, &c., for 1885.
9. Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, Vol. 11, for 1884-85.
10. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1884.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Rs. As. P.
Moulvi Abdas Sobhan Chowdry, Sekhedah.....	13	4 0
Principal Agra College, Agra.....	12	0 0
Babu Koylash Chunder Ghose, Bhagulpore.....	6	10 0
" Gobind Persad Sookool, Nattore.....	4	7 0
" Dhuckina Ranjua Sannyal, Salap.....	6	0 0
" Roikant Nath Sen, Berhampore.....	13	4 0
" Kader Nath Dutt, Farreedpore.....	6	10 0
" Dando Bundhoo Kar, Rampore Haut.....	6	10 0
" Nund Lal Meekerjee, Rajshahye.....	6	10 0
" Ram Narain Somnadar, Attra Singtee.....	13	4 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 7th October, 1885.

General—22nd Sept—Baboo Bejoy Krishna Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jolpigarie, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr in that dist.

25th Sept—Synd Kutuboddin, Tempdy Sub-Dy Collr, Behar, Patna, was on leave from 2nd Aug to the 1st Sept.

Mr A Rattray, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Darjeeling, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr, in that dist.

26th Sept—Baboo Shyamadhub Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jessore, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr, in that dist.

28th Sept—Mr J E B Jeffery, Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Hooghly, is transd to Jessore, and posted to the sudder station of that dist, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr, of Bogra.

Mr C J O' Donnell, Offg Magte and Dy Collr, Howrah, on leave, is apptd to act in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Naddea.

Maj E J Lillingston, Dy Comr, Hazribagh, is apptd to act as Dy Comr of Lohardugga, from date he receives charge from Mr A W Mackie.

Baboo Jugoo Mohun Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Cuttack is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Mohesh Chundra Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Malda, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Purno Chundra Mozoomdar is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr of the fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of Mooredabad.

Mr H P Todd-Naylor, Asst Magte and Collr, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collr.

30th Sept—Baboo Purno Chunder Chowdry is apptd temporarily to be a Sub-Dy Collr of the fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Hooghly.

Baboo Sriish Chunder Mozoomdar is apptd temply to be a Sub-Dy Collr of the fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Naddea.

1st Oct—Baboo Sriram Moitro is apptd to act as a Sub-Dy Collr in the dist of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Dino Nath Chuckerbutty.

3rd Oct—Mr L Hare is apptd to act in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Burdwan on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of Hooghly.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State an extension of furlough for one month:—Mr T D Beighton and Mr C R Marriott, 6th Oct.

Mr H V H Roberts, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Mymensingh.

Police—10th Sept—Mr R L Ward, Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for 21 days, from date he may avail himself of it.

Registration—28th Sept—Mr J F Harrison, Second Insp of Registration Offices, is allowed furlough for one year, from 1st prox, or subsequent date.

3rd Oct—Moulvie Syed Abdur Rub, Special Sub-Registrar of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, from date he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NOTICE.

The Election Department of the Municipal Office will be kept open on the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th instants, during the Holidays, for receiving applications for the registration of voters. It is requested that these applications be sent in without delay, so that the printed lists of voters may be prepared and issued as early as possible.

JOHN COWIE,

Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

0th October, 1885.

The Tarkessur Railway Company Ltd.

NOTICE.

The Third General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 28th October 1885, at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the half year ended 30th June 1885, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE, MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 9th October, 1885.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1885, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Tarkessur Railway Company Limited, on and from the 10th instant, on the presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

No. 1, Lyons Range, } HOARE, MILLER & CO.
CALCUTTA: }
9th October, 1885. } Managing Agents.

সৈনিক সীমন্তিনী।

সমস্ত চিত্র স্বলিত, রয়াল ৮ গেলি কক্ষার ৩০০
পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ রেণাল ডস কৃত মোল জার্স ওয়াইফের
সচিত্র অনুবাদ। মূল্য মায় ডাক দুই টাকা। পরে
পাঁচ টাকা হইবে।



পাঠক পাঠিকাগণ! বিজ্ঞাপনের ঘট-টঙ্কার করিয়া
আপনাদের মন ভুলাইতে চাহি না। তবে এই মাত্র বলিয়া
রাখি, নায়িকার ধর্ম জীবনের সৌন্দর্য ও সার্থপর সং-
সারের কুটিলতা দেখিয়া, যদি এই গ্রন্থের প্রতি পত্রই
আপনাদের অন্তঃপাত না হয়, তাহা হইলে অত্যা-
গিনী সৈনিক সীমন্তিনীকে খণ্ড খণ্ড করিয়া ছিড়িয়া
আমার নিকট ফিরাইয়া পাঠাইবেন; ছিন্ন কাগজ
গুলি লইয়া আপনাদের মূল্য ফেরৎ দিব।

মূল্যাদি শ্রীমুরলীধর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নামে নিম্ন
ঠিকানায় পাঠাইবেন। দিন দিন যে রূপ গ্রন্থক
বাড়িতেছে, তাহাতে বোধ হয় ২/৩ সপ্তাহের
পর আর কেহ পুস্তক পাইবেন না। মূল্য এক
কালে পাঠাইতে হইবে। প্রকাশক ৮৯ নং বারানসী
ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

	Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and " Ahsanoolah Bahadur }	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore " K. O. S. I.	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	1,000
" Pran Kissen Law & Co.	1,000
" Begg, Dunlop & Co.	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	250
" Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	100
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	50
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	50
" Hurryhur Mukerjee	10
" Nobokissen Mukerjee	10
Total.....	19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

- One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0" x 6.0" by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.
- One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.
- One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.
- Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.
- Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.
- Seven 4.6" dia French Burr Stones.
- One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the
Trustees for the debenture holders.

Postal Notice.**PARCEL POST WITH THE WEST INDIES.**

On and after the 1st October 1885, parcels will be received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the following places in the West Indies:—

Jamaica.
Grenada.
St. Lucia.
Tobago.
Trinidad.

2. The rate of postage for parcels addressed to these places will be one rupee for every pound or fraction of a pound weight.

3. The limit of weight for such parcels will be 7lbs., and the conditions as to size, contents, limits of value, &c., will be the same as those for parcels addressed to the United Kingdom for delivery through the British Post Office, except that parcels intended for Jamaica may not exceed 2 feet in length and 4 feet in girth.

4. Each parcel must be accompanied by a Customs declaration in the prescribed form, as in the case of parcels intended for the United Kingdom.

H. E. M. JAMES,

SIMLA; } Offg. Director-General
28th September 1885. } of the Post Office of India.

Postal Notice.**DESPATCH OF SAMPLES OF WOOL TO PORTUGAL, PROHIBITED.**

Intimation has been received from the Post Office of Portugal that the admission into that country, via Spain, of samples of woollen fabrics or of raw wool of any kind has been temporarily prohibited on account of sanitary measures adopted by the Portuguese Government against the spread of cholera.

2. Until further notice, therefore, no samples of wool in any form can be forwarded by post from India to Portugal.

SIMLA, } H. E. M. JAMES,
14th September, 1885. } Offg. Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

Postal Notice.**MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE BETWEEN INDIA AND HAWAII.**

On and after the 1st October 1885, money orders may be issued at any Post Office in India for payment in Hawaii (Sandwich Islands).

2. The rates of commission and general conditions for such orders will be the same as those prescribed for orders on countries which are served through the United Kingdom (vide clauses 265 and 267 of the Indian Postal Guide of April 1885), viz.—

	Rs.	A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0	4
" " " " £2 and not exceeding £5	0	8
" " " " £5 " " £7	0	12
" " " " £7 " " £10	1	0
" " " " £10 " " £12	1	4
" " " " £12 " " £15	1	8
" " " " £15 " " £17	1	12
" " " " £17 " " £20	2	0

NOTE.—A deduction will be made by the London Post Office from the amounts payable to the payees, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding £2	3d.
" " " " £2 but not exceeding £5	6d.
" " " " £5 " " £7	9d.
" " " " £7 " " £10	1s.

SIMLA, } H. E. M. JAMES
The 28th September 1885. } Offg. Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES! DOORGA PUJA NOVELTIES!!

DECENT AND FASHIONABLE SUITS.

FOR

ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS OF NEW AND CHOICEST PATTERNS

OF

RICHLY GOLD EMBROIDERED SILK, SATIN, GORNET AND JAPAN SILK & C. & C.
CAPS AND PUGREES OF LATEST FASHIONS

FOR

ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS.

PINEAPPLE, GOLD EMBROIDERED GAUZE AND BOMBAY SAREES.

WHITE LONG CLOTH, NONSOOK SHIRTS, EMBROIDERED WHITE SHIRTS

AND

RIPON SHIRTS.

COME AND TRY. DON'T LOSE THE CHANCE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

SEIN AND FRIENDS,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.

70, Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD,
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 Annas

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabhrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 1 Postage &c., 6 Annas.

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Proprietor.

"GRAND POOJA PREPARATION."

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

Cloth Merchants, Tailors, Milliners, Shirt-makers, and order suppliers. Shoes and Socks Silk Mercers, 373/4 Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Just indented from London an invoice of English shoes from Messrs. Turner Brothers and Dawson and Co., ready for sale.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PLANTS! PLANTS!! PLANTS!!!

The Pikeparah Nursery's large consignment of American Vegetable and rare Flower Seeds for the 16th year, has just arrived per steamer "Governor" and Carter's English Vegetable and choice flower seeds per SS "Macnora" has also arrived, and are sold here at the following low rates. Early applications solicited.

42 distinct sorts of fresh American Vegetable Seeds in original packets, comprising various kinds of new and large Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Knol-koles, Peas Beans, &c., &c., with printed instructions for sowing an exact portraits upon each paper of seed neatly packed in America at Rs. 6 per packet.

30 sorts of Ditto Ditto with 7 or 8 sorts of new Cabbages, Peas and Beans, neatly packed in our office, all are well suited to Native taste at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 distinct sorts of all double and rare flower, seeds in original packets with portraits and printed instructions for sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 4 per packet.

30 sorts of Carter's English Vegetable Seeds; all fresh at Rs. 5 per packet.

20 sorts of Carter's choice English flower seeds—(fresh) at Rs. 4 per packet.

20 sorts of rainy season country vegetable seeds at Rs. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of rainy season flower seeds including the Benares double Zinnia and Balsam seed at Rs. 1 per packet.

8 sorts of Carter's choice creeper seeds at Rs. 8 per packet.

20 sorts of flowering seeds of perennial Trees, Shrubs, both English and country, together with Sal, Peal, Ablush, Sagoon, &c., &c., at Rs. 2-8 per packet.

Potatoe seed—a novelty similar to Til seed at Rs 5 per tola or one rupee per paper. Instructions furnished with the seed.

Big-headed Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola. Late Patna Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1 per tola.

Very superior American Cauliflower Seed at Re. 1-8 per tola. Lucknow Khurmooz Seed at annas 12 per tola. Largest Begoon seed from Jara at annas 12 per tola. Largest Moolla seed from Jara at annas 8 per tola.

Plants of all sorts always in stock. For price list of seeds and plants, send half anna stamp. Plants are despatched every where with safety. Mangoes that ripen in Bhadra and Asvin just reformed Durbhangah. Genuine Langra Mangoes from Benaras and Camellias double red and white from China are also obtainable here now.

Book treating on practical Indian Agri-Horti and Floriculture in Bengali, entitled the "Krishi Sangraha," containing 330 pages, being a complete guide for every lover of garden, at Rs. 2 a copy.

"Krishi Tatwa" pictorial—3 Vols. each Rs. 2 per copy.

Camellia seed at one rupee per tola. Rose seed (choice mixed) Re. 1 per paper. Mahogni seed at 8 anns. per tola.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEA,
PIKEPARAH NURSERY, }
Calcutta, June 1885. } Proprietor.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.



THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogany and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY
CALCUTTA,

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Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

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NOTICE.

Just issued for the Doorga pooja Holidays, a new Book entitled "Revelations of an Indian Detective" Startling! Entertaining! and Instructive a book for all classes. Price 1-4 or V. P. P. 1-8 220 p.p.

Apply to THOMAS S. SMITH.
City Press, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels to be presented with receipts ready filled up.

Under the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3,120, dated the 18th September 1885, the public are informed, that from the 1st October 1885, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the prescribed form. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. Forms will be given gratis by the Post Office, which will only grant receipts for parcels in future, when the above conditions are complied with.

2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V. P. memoranda or insured declarations

3. Firms that post many ordinary parcels or value-payable articles will be given books of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Extension of Value-Payable system to Unregistered book-packets.

1. From and after the 1st October 1885, the VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM will be extended to UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS, prepaid and unpaid.

2. Value-payable unregistered book-packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the prescribed form containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected.

3. Booksellers and others who require a certificate that the book packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

5. Value-payable unregistered book-packets will be delivered at the door of the addressee, and the money will be collected by the postman. Delivery of value-payable parcels and value-payable registered articles must, however, be made at the Post Office, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with safety!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
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GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachias, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna-postage stamp.

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Pharmaceutical Chemists,

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GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottle.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

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This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

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Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 "
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 "

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Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

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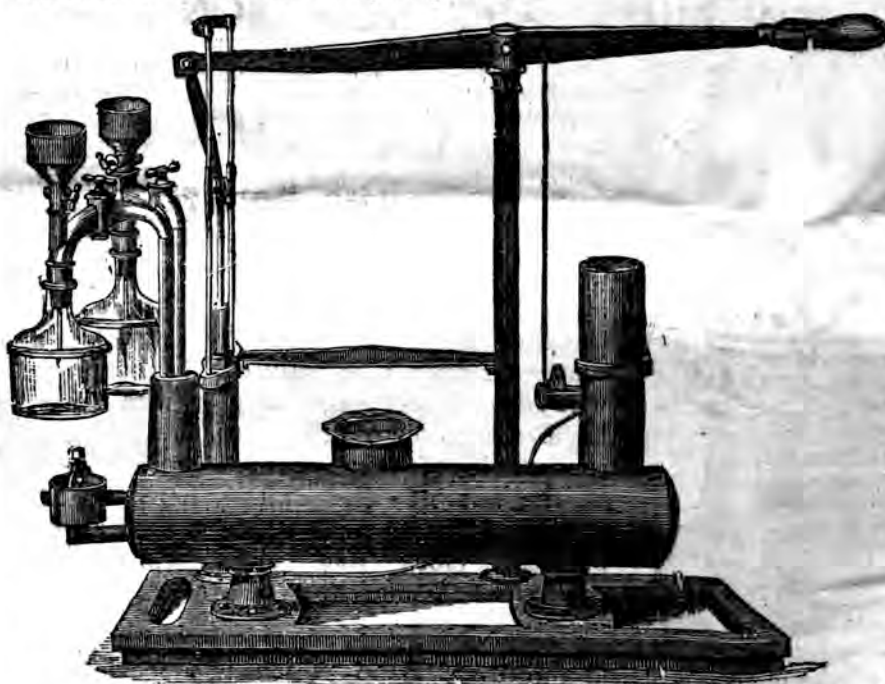
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THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

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N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

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For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb " " " 175
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Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

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Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8. The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks.

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The Lady Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes:—"We find Darlington's Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.—Sister Theodorine, Superioress, F. de la Croix."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., ordered a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a 100 large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co.

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Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
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Annuity Fund £500,276

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Without profits.

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	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

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Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	
20	32 2 0	20
25	36 0 0	25
30	42 4 0	30
35	50 0 0	35

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

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